

riorly; a deep sulcus between it and the coronoid process, which is rather short; posterior angle very short, and slightly acuminate; descending ramus deeply emarginate.

To Mr. A. Simson we are indebted for this species, which was found by him in some abundance at Ringarooma, and have pleasure in naming it after him, as a slight acknowledgment of his kindness in having so liberally given it, as well as the *Antechinus leucogenys*, to us.

*Fig. 5.*—Lower jaw, natural size.

*5a.*—Superior molars magnified.

Species of *Antechini* now known to inhabit Tasmania:—

- Antechinus Swainsonii*, Waterhouse, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 1840, p. 300.  
 „ *minima*, Temminck, Mon. de Mam, Vol. 1, p. 50.  
 „ *leucopus* Gray, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1842, p. 261.  
 „ *Rolandensis*, Higgins and Petterd.  
 „ *leucogenys*, „ „  
 „ *niger*, „ „

Species of *Muridæ*:—

*Mus setifer*.

„ *penicillatus*.

„ *fuscipes*.

„ *velutinus*, Thomas, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., June, 1882.

*Mastacomys fuscus*, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., June, 1882.

*Mus griseocæruleus*, Higgins and Petterd.

„ *leucopus*, „ „

„ *variabilis*, „ „

„ *Simsoni*, „ „

## DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF FISH, CAUGHT NEAR EMU BAY, TASMANIA.

BY ROBT. M. JOHNSTON, F.L.S.

[*Read 14th November, 1882.*]

### LOPHOTIDÆ.

TÆNIOIDEI, PART., Cuvier.

Body elongate, strongly compressed, naked; eye lateral; cleft of the mouth narrow, with the dentition feeble; vent

situated near extremity of the tail; one dorsal fin, occupying the whole length of the back, composed of flexible rays, which do not show either articulated joints or branches; anal short; caudal in the longitudinal axis of the fish; ventrals thoracic; gill opening wide; branchiostegals six; gills four; pseudobranchiæ; muscles coherent.

1. LOPHOTES.

LOPHOTES, Giorna, Mem. Acad. Torino, IX., 1803, p. 19.  
Cuv. Règne An.

Head elevated into a very high crest, at the anterior extremity of which the dorsal fin commences; the vent is situated near the extremity of the tail; a small anal fin behind it; ventrals and caudal small, the former thoracic; mouth protractile, subvertical; teeth in the jaws, on the vomer, and on the palate; air bladder present.

LOPHOTES GUNTHERI (n. s.)

B. 6. D. 221·36. A.  $\frac{6}{14}$ . P. 14. V.  $\frac{1}{5}$ . C. 15.

The height of the body is contained  $5\frac{2}{3}$  times in the total length, and the length of the head  $8\frac{1}{3}$  times; eye very large. The first spine, in the specimen being described, had been broken off close to the anterior point of elevated soft crest, and is somewhat compressed and moderately strong. The rays of dorsal immediately over the eye are about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in length, gradually increasing to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches long behind the extremity of pectoral, and from thence gradually diminishing towards a point measuring  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches from extremity of caudal fin, where a second rudimentary series of about 36 rays connects the principal series with the caudal fin; caudal fin composed of 14 rays unsymmetrical, and terminals bending slightly upwards; anal fin small, measuring  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch long, and  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch deep; the first six rays are simple; ventral  $\frac{1}{5}$ , rudimentary, scarcely  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch long; fins pinkish-yellow; sides uniformly silvery, with reticulated markings resembling scales—208 series longitudinally, and 65 transversely.

The above singular fish is closely allied to the ribbon fish family. It was caught recently on the North-West Coast, near Emu Bay, and subsequently presented to the Fisheries Exhibition Commission by Mr. John Swan. Dr. Gunther states that the fishes of this family are of very rare occurrence, and hitherto only known to exist in the seas of Japan and Mediterranean. Only one species, *Lophotes Cepedianus*, Giorna, is described in Dr. Gunther's Cat. of the Fishes of the British Museum. The Japanese species, *Lophotes Capellei*, Schleg., is stated by the same authority to be doubtfully distinct from *L. Cepedianus*, of the Mediterranean. It is of great interest to find a representative of this singular family

in Tasmanian waters. The specimen described was photographed while in a fresh state, and the latter will in future be serviceable for identification.

Total length.....	$43\frac{3}{4}$	inches.
Length of body.....	$42\frac{1}{2}$	"
"    head.....	$5\frac{1}{4}$	"
"    snout.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	"
Depth behind shoulder.....	$7\frac{3}{4}$	"
"    near middle.....	7	"
"    in advance of anus.....	5	"
"    over anus.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	"
"    at caudal.....	$\frac{3}{4}$	"
Length of pectoral ray.....	$2\frac{1}{4}$	"
Diameter of eye.....	2	"
Greatest thickness of body.....	$1\frac{5}{8}$	"

